

AMENDED and APPROVED
BOARD OF STATE HISTORY MINUTES
June 19, 2008

ATTENDANCE:

Michael Homer, chair
Martha Bradley, vice chair
Michael Winder
Maria Garciaz
Bob McPherson
Max Smith
Scott Christensen
Greg Thompson
Chere Romney
Claudia Berry

Staff:

Phil Notarianni
Wilson Martin
Alycia Aldrich
Cory Jensen
Barbara Murphy
Chris Hansen
Tonya Taylor
Kevin Jones
Matt Seddon
Kent Powell
Kristen Rogers
Thom Roberts - Attorney General's Office
Palmer DePaulis

EXCUSED:

Ron Coleman

Others Attending:

Pam Miller, Nine Mile Canyon Coalition
Troy Scotter, Utah Rock Art Research Assoc.
Bill Walsh, Nine Mile Canyon Coalition
Shirley Weathers, Nine Mile Canyon Coalition
Steven Hansen, Property Owner, Nine Mile Canyon
Jerry Vawlin, Property Owner, Nine Mile Canyon
Deanne Matheny, Nine Mile Canyon Coalition
Ray Matheny, Nine Mile Canyon Coalition
Larry Perkins, Malcom Keyser Home
Margene Hackney, Nine Mile Canyon Coalition
Jerry Spangler, CPAA
Diane Orr, Utah Rock Art Research Association
Byron Loosle, BLM
Lori Hunsaker, PLPCO
Jonny Jemming, RDCC
Korral Broschinsky, Consultant
Stephen Beem, Attorney
Rory Murphy, Fleet Abston
Amanda Smith, Governor's Office

WELCOME

Michael Homer welcomed everyone to the Board of State History meeting. Michael acknowledged Phil Notarianni as the recipient of Governor's Award for Excellence. He expressed that this was a well deserved honor and the Board congratulated Phil.

Michael informed Board members of the KUED documentary on Italian American's in Utah that was recently produced with assistance from Phil.

Michael informed Board members that Lynette Lloyd was on vacation and that Alycia Aldrich would be taking the minutes today.

MINUTES FEBRUARY 21, 2008

Scott Christensen made a motion to approve the February 21, 2008 minutes. Claudia Berry seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Please refer to the following criteria:

- A) Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B) Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C) Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

Peter Pan Apartments, presented by Cory Jensen.

The Peter Pan Apartments, in Salt Lake City, Utah, was constructed in 1927 and is significant under Criteria A and C. This building meets the requirements of the multiple property submission, *Historic Resources of Salt Lake City*, "Urban Expansion into the Early Twentieth Century, 1890s–1930s." Under Criterion A the Peter Pan Apartments meets all of the registration requirements as specified for urban apartments: it was built between 1902 and 1930, it is three stories tall over a raised basement with a double-loaded corridor plan, and is located on a major street. Urban apartment buildings were the answer to increasingly crowded residential conditions in the city during an era of population growth. The Peter Pan Apartments were built during the second apartment construction boom following World War I, when the population increased in the city and people were either moving to detached homes in newly developed subdivisions or to downtown apartment buildings. The building is also significant under Criterion C, meeting the architectural requirements established by the MPS. It was constructed by Archelaus Fillingame, a locally prominent builder and self-described architect. As was common for apartment buildings constructed in Utah in the first third of the twentieth century, an eclectic blend of period revival architectural elements was employed in the exterior details of these buildings. The Peter Pan Apartment's primary influences include Colonial Revival and Spanish Colonial. These adornments to the buildings lent an appealing touch to otherwise large brick boxes rendering them quite handsome and allowing them to blend into mixed residential/commercial neighborhoods quite well. The Peter Pan Apartments is no exception to this in its architectural appeal, and is a contributing building in downtown Salt Lake City.

Scott Christensen questioned whether the windows will be kept and repaired or replaced? Some replacements will be needed – they will closely match the existing windows (Federal tax credit requirement).

Mike Winder made the motion to approve the Peter Pan Apartments for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Chere Romney seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Piccardy Apartments, presented by Cory Jensen

The Piccardy Apartments, constructed in 1930, in Salt Lake City, Utah, is significant under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, the Piccardy is significant for its association with the urbanization of Salt Lake City in the first part of the twentieth century. Apartment buildings became increasingly popular in the early twentieth century for people in various living situations. Urban apartment buildings were the

answer to increasingly crowded residential conditions in the city during an era of population growth. The Piccardy Apartments were built during the second apartment construction boom following World War I, when the population increased in the city and people were either moving to detached homes in newly developed subdivisions or to downtown apartment buildings. This building meets the requirements of the multiple property submission, *Historic Resources of Salt Lake City*, “Urban Expansion into the Early Twentieth Century, 1890s–1930s.” Under Criterion A the Piccardy Apartments meets all of the registration requirements as specified for urban apartments: it was built between 1902 and 1930, it is three stories tall over a raised basement with a double-loaded corridor plan, and is located on a major street. Architecturally, under Criterion C, the Piccardy Apartments is significant as a representative example of the apartment buildings being constructed in Salt Lake City during this era. One of several apartment buildings constructed by the Bowers Investment Company, the Piccardy is fairly typical in its eclectic period revival style reflected in building materials and architectural detail common during the 1920s and 1930s in Salt Lake City. The primary style interpretation is that of the Jacobethan Revival with slight Moorish influence. The double-loaded corridor arrangement of the rooms was also quite common in apartments of this era, as were the compact rooms with built in features such as Murphy beds. The Piccardy Apartments contributes to the historical character of its downtown Salt Lake City neighborhood.

Mike Winder made the motion to approve the Piccardy Apartments for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Chere Romney seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Albert and Mariah Bryner House, presented by Cory Jensen

The Albert and Mariah Bryner House, built in 1892, is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of Price, Utah. The two-story Victorian cross wing is also significant under Criterion C as the oldest known brick house in Price, Utah. The Victorian Eclectic-style house is substantial, even by today’s standards, and is a unique hybrid of the double-cell and the cross-wing house types. The house was built for Albert and Mariah Bryner, early settlers of Price and among its most prominent citizens in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Albert and Mariah Bryner moved to Price in 1884. Albert was the president of the Price Cooperative Mercantile Institution and involved in the development of the city’s commercial business district just one block north of the house. The spacious Bryner home was used as a venue for social events in Price. In addition, the Bryners extended their hospitality to travelers on the nearby railroad. In the 1920s, the house was converted to a mortuary, which served the community for more than two decades. During this time and into the mid-1940s when it was converted to a duplex, it had both a residential and commercial component. Between the 1950s and 1980s, it was used for various businesses. It has been vacant since 1989. Despite decades of use as a rental, the house is remarkably well-preserved and displays the turn-of-the-century craftsmanship of its anonymous builder. The Bryner House is a contributing historic resource in Price, Utah, and is currently undergoing restoration as a museum.

Max Smith made the motion to approve the Albert and Mariah Bryner House for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Maria Garciaz seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Malcom and Elizabeth Keyser House, presented by Cory Jensen

The Malcolm and Elizabeth Keyser House, built in 1913, is a two-story Prairie School residence located at 381 E. 11th Avenue in Salt Lake City, Utah. The house is significant under Criteria A and C for its associated with the historical and architectural development of the upper Avenues neighborhood in Salt

Lake City. The original owners, Malcolm A. Keyser and Elizabeth Callison Keyser, were prominent citizens in Salt Lake City in the early twentieth century. Malcolm Keyser was president of the M. A. Keyser Fireproof Storage Company and vice president of the Aaron Keyser Investment Company. The Keyser Investment Company, specialized in real estate loans, and was one of the leading companies involved in the development of the Avenues neighborhood. Due to difficulties with infrastructure, the Keyser House was one of only a handful of homes built in the upper Avenues in the first quarter of the twentieth century. From its 11th Avenue location, the Keyser House commanded an inspiring view of the burgeoning city and likely made a favorable impression of on Mr. Keyser's professional associates and social contacts.

The Keyser House is significant under Criterion C as the most fully-realized example of the Prairie School residential design in the Avenues, and possibly the city. The house was built by John W. A. Timms and his son, Thomas L. Timms. The design is attributed to the architectural firm of Hyrum C. Pope and Harold W. Burton, who designed numerous Prairie School-style buildings in Utah. The Keyser House is distinctive, partially because of its horizontal massing, and also for its materials, a combination of brick and hollow clay block, covered in textured stucco/gunite. The majority of Prairie School-influenced buildings constructed in Utah in the early twentieth century were built of brick, including the work of Pope and Burton. Stucco covered examples are relatively rare. The choice of materials may have been suggested by Malcolm Keyser, who built his business on the "fireproof" storage business. During the 1950s, the house underwent a remodel and expansion that transformed the rear of the residence into a high-end suburban ranch house complete with pool. These modifications are also within the period of significance, 1913-1956, and were completed without compromising the integrity of the original Prairie School design. The Keyser House was listed on the Salt Lake City Register of Historic Sites in 1978. The home has recently undergone a complete rehabilitation as a state historic preservation tax project. The Malcolm and Elizabeth Keyser House is a contributing resource in the Avenues neighborhood of Salt Lake City.

Claudia Berry commented that this home was in a very near ruin condition, the current owner has done a wonderful job restoring and bringing back this home to life.

Max Smith questioned whether the exterior material is really gunite. Cory will look into this further.

Max Smith made the motion to approve the Malcom and Elizabeth Keyser House for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Chere Romney seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Spiro Tunnel Mining Complex, presented by Cory Jensen

The Spiro Tunnel Mining Complex located in Park City, Utah, is significant under Criterion A for its association with the historical development of Park City. Though Park City has numerous residences and commercial buildings from the early twentieth-century heyday of the Park City Mining District, only a handful of industrial buildings and structures remain. With the exception of the Spiro Tunnel Mining Complex, the surviving resources directly related to the mining process are small in scale and are in isolation from one another. The Spiro Tunnel Mining Complex is the only remaining complex with multiple extant historic resources that date from the most productive period of the Park City Mining District. The historical events associated with the mining complex represent the fortunes of competing mining claims, in particular Solon Spiro, general manager of Silver King Consolidated Mining

Company, and his ongoing struggles against the Park City powerhouse, the Silver King Coalition Mines Company. The complex is also significant as a source of excellent examples of the engineering and construction technologies used by the mining industry in Utah in the early twentieth century. The complex includes the Spiro Tunnel, a mine and drainage tunnel built between 1916 and the 1920s. The Spiro Tunnel was heralded as an engineering marvel in its day. It remains a working structure and provides much of Park City's culinary water today. The buildings have been rehabilitated using the extant historic materials on the exterior, while retains the industrial feel of the interior. The Spiro Tunnel Mining Complex has two periods of significance. The first begins with the construction of the tunnel in 1916 and ends with the complete closure of the mine in 1953. The second period of significance occurred between 1964 and 1967, when the Spiro Tunnel was refurbished for use as the world's first and only underground ski lift. This period of exceptional significance represents the ski industry in Park City at the beginning of its transformation from a locals' winter playground to a world-class resort destination.

Max Smith commented that adaptive reuse doesn't get any better; this is a well done project.

Bob McPherson made the motion to approve the Spiro Tunnel Mining Complex for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Scott Christensen seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Another National Register Item: This does not require Board action, Cory just wanted to inform the Board that they have received a notice from Salt Lake City, the owner of the Albert Fisher Mansion and they are requesting to remove the objection for listing on the National Register.

DRAFT AMINISTRATIVE RULE R212-4, REPEAL AND REENACTMENT ANCIENT HUMAN REMAINS

At the February 21, 2008 Board meeting, the Board approved publication of a Repeal and Reenactment for R212-4. It was published on May 15, 2008 and was open for public comment for thirty days. There were no comments from the public.

Maria Garciaz made a motion to submit a Notice of Effective Date for R212-4 for publication. Chere Romney seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

2008 UTAH STATE HISTORY AWARD NOMINATIONS

Phil Notarianni presented Board members with an Awards packet containing all the award nominations the Division has received. The Board reviewed the awards and expressed their appreciation to the members of the committees, donors, and Division staff that have prepared this year's awards.

Max Smith recused himself from voting on the Capitol restoration award. Greg Thompson made a motion to accept the award nominations. Mike Winder seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Michael Homer stated that the Fellows and Honorary Life Members Subcommittee met prior to the Board meeting to discuss nominations for Fellows and Honorary Life Members. There will be a possible presentation at the upcoming Board retreat. He welcomed Board suggestions for Fellows and Honorary

Life Members, and asked them to contact him directly with any nominations. Board members were also invited to submit nominations for Outstanding Achievement and Contribution awards.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

Nine Mile Canyon Archaeological District, presented by Jerry Spangler, Executive Directory, Colorado Plateau Archaeological Alliance.

The Nine Mile Canyon Archaeological District (NMCAD) is significant under Criteria A, C, and D, and has a period of significance dating from ca. 6000 B.C. to ca. 1900 A.D., with a particular emphasis on the Fremont culture florescence from A.D. 900 to 1300. The variety and integrity of type sites found within the Nine Mile Canyon Archaeological District are eligible under Criterion A inasmuch as they are directly associated with broad patterns of Fremont prehistory on the northern Colorado Plateau, with attributes unique to the harsh canyon environments of the Tavaputs Plateau. Sites that have yielded empirical chronometric data are predominantly late Formative (A.D. 900 to 1300) responses by Fremont farmer-foragers to rapid population expansion during a time of periodic and persistent droughts, accompanied by increased competition and conflict over limited resources. These responses, referred to as the “Tavaputs adaptation” (Spangler 2000, 2002), include elaborate strategies to defend local populations and food resources. Although these strategies appear to have been successful for several centuries, perhaps longer, farming as a way of life ceased in Nine Mile Canyon and similar drainages on the West Tavaputs Plateau in the mid to late A.D. 1200s, resulting in a dramatic, if not total depopulation of the region. This abandonment mirrors a population dynamic observed elsewhere in the Southwest at the same time. Sites reflecting these events constitute a significant contribution to an understanding of the emergence, florescence and decline of the Fremont culture on the northern Colorado Plateau, as well as to an understanding of late Formative adaptations occurring simultaneously throughout the greater Southwest.

The NMCAD is also eligible under Criterion C inasmuch as it features remarkable and extraordinarily ubiquitous examples of prehistoric and early historic aboriginal rock art that embody distinctive characteristics of different styles, periods of time and methods of construction. Many of these rock art sites possess high artistic values, although the vast majority represents a significant and distinguishable catalog of images whose components lack individual distinction. The NMCAD also features an abundance of late Fremont residential architecture, defensive and perhaps ceremonial structures, storage facilities and other structures of unknown utility (e.g., cairns, small stone circles on canyon rims). This architecture was facilitated by an unlimited abundance of natural sandstone slabs well suited for construction purposes that resulted in spectacular and well preserved architectural examples not found in the Fremont culture region outside of the Tavaputs Plateau. The distribution of architectural sites throughout the NMCAD is an integral part of the “Tavaputs adaptation” as it relates to community organization and economic utilization of arable lands, permanent water and pinyon-juniper resources. Sites within the district constitute some of the finest examples of Fremont architecture on the northern Colorado Plateau.

The district is also eligible under Criterion D inasmuch as research conducted here has made significant contributions to an understanding of Fremont culture prehistory on the northern Colorado Plateau. Indeed, resources found within the district contributed to the initial definition of the Fremont culture as distinct from Ancestral Puebloan groups to the south, and in the emergence of the modern Fremont

“farmer-forager” concept. The district has yielded and is expected to continue to yield information as it relates to Community

Planning/Development, Social History, Architecture, Agriculture and Ethnic Heritage. Current research into prehistoric climates in the district and in surrounding areas will offer new perspectives on agricultural subsistence in arid climates, human responses to periodic and persistent droughts, population aggregation and dispersal, and the relationship of climate change to warfare and defensive strategies. It is also anticipated that future research within the district will define a robust utilization of the district by Archaic hunters and gatherers, the emergence of semi-sedentary agricultural lifeways during pre-Formative times (A.D. 200 to 600), and a florescence of farming during early Formative times (A.D. 600 to 900). It is also anticipated the district will contribute important insights into the abandonment of agriculture and the exploitation of area by Numic-speaking hunter-gatherers whose archaeological imprint appears after A.D. 1300. These periods of time are represented in archaeological records of the NMCAD, but the quantity of sites is statistically small in comparison to late Formative manifestations.

Jerry Spangler stated that this nomination has been a three year process by the Coalition. It has been submitted to the BLM and other state agencies and has undergone numerous reviews and rewrites. Jerry provided a history of Nine Mile Canyon’s National Register nomination. In the 1970’s Richard Fike started the National Register nomination process, State History was also involved. Castle Valley USAS trained volunteers continued 1989- present. In 2004 the Nine Mile Canyon Coalition, Bureau of Land Management, National Trust of Historic Preservation, Hunt Oil, Utah Rock Art Research Association, Utah Statewide Archaeological Society, collaborated to resume the nomination process. A nomination was submitted to BLM in 2007. There were boundary disputes to be resolved. The boundary should be where the resources are. Jerry displayed a map of the negotiated boundaries; 1 kilometer on each side of the creek. There are 830 archaeological sites listed in the nomination, and over 47,559 acres.

Spangler noted that the reason for this presentation to the Board was to provide an opportunity to make comments; no recommendation is required from the board to nominate the canyon to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. The Bureau of Land Management must make the formal request to the National Register.

Bob McPherson questioned whether there has been Native American community involvement? Jerry stated that the Utes and Hopi have been involved and are supportive of the nomination. The Coalition has been proactive in contacting Native American groups and getting them involved. Access control was also questioned. The nomination will not change access, but it will help educate the public on which areas are private property. On highly visited sites, degradation is not due to visitors, or vandalism, but vehicle dust. Land owners are better marking public areas more effectively.

Dr. Pam Miller, President of Nine Mile Coalition, mentioned that the College of Eastern Utah Prehistoric Museum provides brochures to help guide visitors to sites and steer them away from private sites. Jerry Spangler’s book *Treasures of the Tavaputs* has also been helpful. There was a long history of looting in the canyon in between the 1890’s and 1955. Sites next to road appear to be the most looted and damaged. Inner sites have been more protected. The canyon is a legacy for our future and should be preserved as such. Pam summarized the advantages of listing: there will be no direct benefit, it won’t stop industrial development, but this canyon is significant and deserves to go down in history as a historical resource. Visiting the canyon invokes emotion. Pam also thanked the partners that have been invaluable in preparing this nomination, most of them volunteers over 30 years of work. She would like

to see the Board take a stand as supporting the nomination and asked if the item could be moved to an action item? Michael Homer invited members to address the issues, provide comment and/or support.

Jerry Spangler added that another benefit of listing is more awareness, pro-active management, federal protection and funding.

Martha Bradley commented that she is very supportive of the nomination.

Greg Thompson commented on the importance and value of the nomination and that the canyon will support many more education opportunities.

Claudia Berry commented that the nomination will be extra leverage for BLM to prioritize their resources. The listing emphasizes the importance of this historic resource.

Michael Homer commented that while this is not an action item to vote as body, there is a clear impression that the Board is supportive of the nomination.

Jerry Spangler offered to schedule a tour of Nine Mile Canyon for the Board members.

Kevin Jones commented that there is no question the canyon qualifies for nomination; it is similar to other canyons that have already been designated. The designation will be largely honorific. It won't affect industrial damages.

Cory Jensen stated that the Division has received one owner objection. The end of the 75 day comment period is today.

Pam Miller asked the room to stand up and cheer; this has been an incredible project to work on. She thanked Cory Jensen for his time and excellent work.

Division initiatives

Phil Notarianni provided the Board with the Division's latest Balanced Scorecard which is required from the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget and is developed from the Department's and Division's strategic planning process. Wilson Martin, Londi Rowley, Lynette Lloyd, and Kristen Rogers have been instrumental in this process. The scorecard will be done on a monthly basis.

The Department's digitization initiative received one million dollars, of which \$750,000 was earmarked for State History. Within one month the Division will have National Register sites online and the digitization of the GIS data and maps is progressing well. Digitization of historic sites data will begin in July.

The Division is currently undertaking a collections assessment. This initiative was identified during the strategic planning process. An inventory of our collections will begin soon. The Division's web initiative is also advancing well.

Wilson Martin informed the Board that Matt Seddon has submitted his resignation. Matt has accepted an offer from SWCA. The Board requested that a letter extending their appreciation for his service to the

Division be sent to Matt. Greg Thompson made a motion to have a letter from the Board sent to Matt. Max Smith seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Wilson also provided a heritage tourism status report for the Board. Bear River Heritage Area has a new publication (copies handed out to the Board). The Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area and the Great Basin National Heritage Area have already received \$144,000 dollars of federal funding, with more to come in the near future.

Palmer DePaulis joined the meeting and apologized for not being able to be at the meeting earlier.

56th Annual State History Conference – September 11-13, 2008, presented by Kent Powell
Kent invited Board members to a planning meeting, Wednesday, June 25th at 3:00 pm, Zephyr Room, State History. The Division has received a lot of great submissions for papers and sessions. Kent expressed his appreciation to Lynette for her all her hard work planning the annual meeting.

A lunch or dinner for Fellows in conjunction with annual meeting to get them involved and honor them was suggested. Please send any other suggestions to Kent Powell.

The Keynote Speaker for Thursday night's History Address is Gwendolyn Wright, host of the popular PBS television series, "History Detectives."

Friday night's Open House reception at the Depot will feature two exhibits by Peter Goss and Kirk Huffaker, The Arts Council is always very helpful in making our exhibits a success. There may also be presentations by winners of the Utah History Fair.

Max Smith suggested sessions by Charles Shepard on Richard Kletting and Judith McConkie on art in The State Capitol. He asked if it would be possible to combine these with the tours planned for Saturday. Wilson will check into this. Max also commented that holding a teaser session on Friday could help entice attendance on tours.

Michael Homer asked Board members to mark their calendars for Sept 11-13 and encouraged them to attend if their schedule allows.

BOARD RETREAT

Michael asked Board members for their thoughts on the date and location for the upcoming Board retreat. August 7th was proposed; Claudia Berry would not be able to attend on that date. Suggestions were received to hold the retreat at Salt Lake locations including the Capitol and This Is The Place Heritage Park. Wilson Martin suggested Wendover Air Field Base, including a tour of Danger Cave. This location would allow Board members to see all of the Division's field programs in one place, but probably would require an overnight stay. However, it could be done during the day. There is a budget available. Time commitment by the Board is the most important deciding factor. Chere suggested Nine-Mile Canyon. Michael requested that Lynette poll the Board next week for their schedules and location preference. A decision will be made shortly and members will be notified.

OTHER BUSINESS

Greg Thompson made the motion to adjourn. Claudia Berry seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote. Meeting adjourned: 3:45 p.m. Board invited to tour State Capitol.

TOUR OF CAPITOL, conducted by Wilson Martin

NEXT MEETING: Board Retreat, date and location will be determined and sent to members.

State History 2008 Annual Award Nominations

Nominee	Award Category	Summary of Nomination	Coordinator Recommendation	Board Approval
LaPorte Properties Ben Logue, Managing Principal	Outstanding Achievement Award	For the outstanding restoration of the Stratford Hotel into low-income apartments and retail space.	Yes	Yes
Utah Capitol Preservation Board David Hart, Executive Director Also to be recognized: 3D/I Parsons, project definition team Capitol Restoration Group, including the firms of VCBO Architects, MJSA Architects and Schooloey Caldwell Associates and to Jacobsen/Hunt's Construction	Outstanding Achievement Award	For the outstanding restoration of the Utah State Capitol building.	Yes	Yes
Roy D. Tea	Outstanding Achievement Award	For his outstanding research, photographs and commitment to preserve Utah's historic trails.	Yes	Yes
FFKR Architects	Outstanding Achievement Award	For the outstanding renovation of the Salt Lake Tabernacle.	Yes	Yes
Karen Krieger	Outstanding Contribution Award	For her dedicated service as Heritage Resource Coordinator with Utah State Parks and Recreation and her outstanding efforts to preserve Utah's natural and cultural artifacts.	Yes	Yes
Richard Ian Kimball, "The Right Sort to Bring to the City": Jack Johnson, Boxing, and Boosterism in Salt Lake City, Utah Historical Quarterly, Fall 2007	Dale L. Morgan Award	For the best scholarly article of the year appearing in Utah Historical Quarterly. Approved by Advisory Board of Editors and Board of State History (Stipend of \$1000.00)	N/A	Yes
Benjamin Harris, "In Deed and in Word": The Anti-Apartheid Movement at the University of Utah, 1978-1987I, Utah Historical Quarterly, Summer 2007	Charles Redd Center for Western Study Award	For the best general interest article of the year appearing in Utah Historical Quarterly. Approved by Advisory Board of Editors and Board of State History (Stipend of \$300.00)	N/A	Yes
Robert Parson, "Leftward March": 1930s Student Liberalism at the Utah State Agricultural College, Utah Historical Quarterly, Spring 2007	Nick Yengich Memorial Editors' Choice Award	For the Utah Historical Quarterly article selected as editors' choice for the year. Approved by Board of State History (Stipend of \$100.00)	N/A	Yes

Nominee	Award Category	Summary of Nomination	Coordinator Recommendation	Board Approval
Jenny Reeder, "Representative Women of Deseret: Strategic Re-Imaging of American Victorian Female Respectability."	Helen Papanikolas Award	For the best college/university student's paper on the subject of "Women's History in Utah." (Stipend of \$100.00)	N/A	Yes
<i>Dave Rust A Life in the Canyons</i> Frederick H. Swanson	Francis Armstrong Madsen Best Utah History Book Award	For the best book on Utah history published during 2006. Approved by committee appointed by the Board of State History (Stipend of \$1,000.00)	N/A	Yes
Ted Moore, "Democratizing the Air: the Salt Lake Women's Chamber of Commerce and Air Pollution, 1936-1945," <i>Environmental History</i> (January 2007)	Best Utah History Article Award	For the best Utah history article appearing in a publication other than <i>Utah Historical Quarterly</i> . Approved by committee appointed by the Board of State History (Stipend of \$200.00)	N/A	Yes
<i>Doing the Works of Abraham: Mormon Polygamy, It's origin, practice, and demise</i> B. Carmon Hardy Volume 9, Kingdom in the West: The Mormons and the American Frontier	Smith-Pettit Foundation Best Documentary Book in Utah History Award	For the editor or editors of the best documentary book in Utah History published in the previous year. Approved by committee appointed by the Board of State History (Stipend of \$1,000.00)	N/A	Yes
Arie Leeflang	William P. MacKinnon Award	For specialized training, education, and professional development	N/A	Yes